What is claimed is:

1. A urinary tract disorder reference profile, comprising a pattern of one or more analytes or metabolites thereof, selected from the group consisting of UTD 3, 6, 8-11, and 18.

2. The urinary tract disorder reference profile of claim 1, further comprising a pattern of one or more analytes or metabolites thereof, selected from the group consisting of UTD 24-95.

3. A urinary tract disorder reference profile, comprising a pattern of one or more analytes or metabolites thereof, selected from the group consisting of UTD 6 and 24-55.

4. A urinary tract disorder reference profile, comprising a pattern of one or more analytes or metabolites thereof, selected from the group consisting of UTD 3, 8-11, 18, 56-95.

5. A method of metabolomically predicting whether a subject is predisposed to developing a urinary tract disorder, comprising obtaining a urinary tract disorder reference profile from said subject and comparing the urinary tract disorder reference profile from said subject with a control urinary tract disorder reference profile, thereby predicting whether the subject is predisposed to having a urinary tract disorder.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the urinary tract disorder is interstitial cystitis, prostatitis, kidney infection or inflammation, urethritis, prostrate hypertrophy, or urinary tract stones.

7. A method for identifying markers indicative of a urinary tract disorder in a subject comprising determining the levels of one or more analytes or metabolites thereof in a subject sample, wherein said analytes or metabolites are selected from the group consisting of UTD 3, 6, 8-11, and 18 and determining those analytes or metabolites that are present in a different concentration in the subject sample compared to a control sample, wherein the presence of said analytes or metabolite at a different concentration is indicative of a urinary tract disorder in said subject.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising determining the concentration of one or more

analytes or metabolites thereof selected from the group consisting of UTD 24-95.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein said subject sample is urine, prostatic fluid or urinary tract tissue.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein said control sample is derived from a subject known not to be suffering from or pre-disposed to developing a urinary tract disorder.

11. A method of diagnosing a urinary tract disorder (UTD) or a predisposition to developing a urinary tract disorder in a subject, comprising determining a level of a UTD-associated analyte in a subject derived sample, wherein an increase or decrease of said level compared to a normal control level indicates that said subject suffers from or is at risk of developing a urinary tract disorder.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said UTD-associated analyte is selected from the group consisting of UTD 6 and 24-55, wherein an increase in said level compared to a normal control level indicates that said subject suffers from or is at risk of developing developing a urinary tract disorder.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein said increase is at least 1.1-fold greater than said normal control level.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein said analyte is selected from the group consisting of UTD 3, 8-11, 18 and 56-95, wherein a decrease in said level compared to a normal control level indicates that said subject suffers from or is at risk of developing developing a urinary tract disorder.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said decrease is at least 10% less than said normal control level.

16. A method of assessing the efficacy of a treatment of a urinary tract disorder in a subject, comprising determining a level of a UTD-associated analyte in a subject sample derived after

treatment and comparing said level to a normal control level, thereby monitoring the treatment of the urinary tract disorder in said subject.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein a similarity of said level of said UTD-associated analyte in said subject sample compared to a said normal control level indicates that treatment is efficacious.

18. A method of determining the risk of developing a urinary tract disorder in a subject, comprising detecting an elevated concentration of an analyte or metabolite thereof selected from the group consisting of UTD 6 and 24-55 compared to the concentration of said analyte or metabolite in a control sample, wherein an elevated concentration of said analyte or metabolite indicates said subject is at risk of developing a urinary tract disorder.

19. A method of determining the risk of developing a urinary tract disorder in a subject, comprising detecting a decreased concentration of an analyte or metabolite thereof selected from the group consisting of UTD 3, 8-11, 18 and 56-95 compared to the concentration of said analyte or metabolite in a control sample, wherein a decreased concentration of said analyte or metabolite indicates said subject is at risk of developing a urinary tract disorder.

20. A method of identifying an agent that modulates the onset or progression of a urinary tract disorder in a subject, comprising:
i) contacting said subject with a candidate agent;
ii) determining a test level of an analyte in a sample derived from said subject following said contacting;
iii) comparing said test level with a reference level of said analyte, wherein an increase or decrease of said test level relative to said reference level indicates that said test agent modulates the onset or progression of a urinary tract disorder.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said reference level is derived from a sample derived from said subject.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein said reference level is derived from a database.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein said database comprises test levels of an analyte in a sample derived from a database subject, wherein said database subject is not said test subject.

24. A kit comprising a detection reagent that identifies one or more analytes selected from the group consisting of UTD 3, 6, 8-11, 18, and 24-95.